

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Held in Washington, D. C., May 21, 1943

The fifth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1943 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on Friday, May 21, 1943. The following members were present:

Mr. Clarke, Chairman,
Mr. Lamb,
Dr. Cret,
Mr. Holabird,
Mr. Stackpole,
Mr. Finley,
also H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and

Administrative Officer.

The Commission welcomed into their fellowship Mr. David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, who was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, effective May 11, 1943.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the meeting held March 19, 1943, were approved.

2. RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF MR. BORIE: Chairman Clarke presented the following draft of a Resolution prepared by Dr. Cret, which was read as follows:

To the Commission of Fine Arts the death of Charles L. Borie Jr., on May 10, 1943, brought regret and sorrow. He was a member of the Commission from February 17, 1936, to April 24, 1940.

Charles Borie's life, spent entirely in his native city of Philadelphia, was largely devoted to a crusade to obtain for the Fine Arts the high place they merit in a civilized community. He pursued this purpose with the enthusiasm and constancy of the reformer, but without the reformer's too frequent narrowness of vision and fanaticism. His genial disposition, a sense of humor and an innate kindness made him welcome in any group, and his

held in Washington, D. C., May 1945

The first meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women was held on May 1, 1945, at 10:00 a.m.

The Commission was organized in the afternoon of May 1, 1945, following the first meeting.

May 1, 1945. The following members were present:

- Dr. E. S. Shoup, Chairman
- Dr. E. S. Shoup
- Dr. E. S. Shoup
- Dr. E. S. Shoup
- Dr. E. S. Shoup
- Dr. E. S. Shoup
- Dr. E. S. Shoup

and E. S. Shoup, Secretary and

Administrative Officer.

The Commission welcomed those who had been invited to the first meeting.

Members of the National Council of Women, who are members of the Commission, were also present.

Members of the Commission who were not present at the first meeting were invited to the second meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m.

Dr. E. S. Shoup, Chairman, presided. The minutes of the first meeting were read and approved.

The Commission then turned to the business of the day.

The Commission then turned to the business of the day.

The Commission then turned to the business of the day.

as follows:

1. The Commission on the Status of Women was organized on May 1, 1945, at 10:00 a.m. The Commission was organized in the afternoon of May 1, 1945, following the first meeting.

2. The Commission on the Status of Women was organized on May 1, 1945, at 10:00 a.m. The Commission was organized in the afternoon of May 1, 1945, following the first meeting.

most positive opinions never offended. He had many friends and no enemies.

Starting with an altogether different training, he came, already mature, to architecture, and one might say he kept to the end the zeal and faith of a convert. He found in his profession an ever-changing delight, as he explored many of its seductive bypaths:--polychromy, typography, heraldry and landscaping. His firm, to whom this Commission already owed the valued services of Milton B. Medary, possessed much more than a local reputation. The National Capital, Princeton, the University of Chicago, Elizabethtown, and of course Philadelphia, show many noteworthy examples of their activity.

However, in a life like his, unselfishly devoted to the public good, actual, visible achievements are only a part, and not the largest part, of his contribution. The intangible influence he exerted can be especially appreciated by the friends who were comforted, encouraged and stimulated by his faith. We, his former colleagues and successors, wish to record our sense of loss and our deep obligation to the friend, who, long before his term of service, had supported and fostered in the public mind the aims of the Commission of Fine Arts.

The Commission were well pleased with the Resolution and approved it unanimously. A copy thereof was sent to Mrs. Borie (Exhibit A).

Chairman Clarke also called attention to a note of appreciation received from Mrs. Borie for a floral tribute sent by the Commission. He also stated that he had asked Dr. Cret to represent the Commission of Fine Arts officially at the funeral, which was held on May 13th.

Mrs. Borie sent a grateful acknowledgment of the Resolution (Exhibit A-1).

3. THEATER OF OPERATIONS MEDALS:

American Theater of Operations: The Commission inspected a revised model for the American Theater of Operations Medal received from Gaetano Cecere, which embodied suggestions made by the Commission at the meeting on March 19th. The Commission considered the model well done.

Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations: The Commission considered two alternate models received from Edmond Amateis for the Asiatic-Pacific

most serious... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Theater of Operations Medal. One showed a shield of the United States as defending the area; and the other a broken branch of a Japanese Cherry Tree. Attention was also called to the original model submitted by Mr. Amateis of a Japanese Masque, which had been very well done, but it was understood that it was not acceptable to the Navy Department.

The Commission discussed the merits of these models with Colonel L. H. Hanley of the General Staff, War Department, and with Captain H. G. Patrick, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department. It was decided that, while Mr. Weinman's model of an eagle was appropriate as a symbolic figure to represent the United States of America on one side of each of the three medals, the symbolism portrayed in the other casts was not satisfactory. Furthermore it was thought that the recipient of a medal would appreciate for the other side of his medal a map showing the geographical area in which he served during World War II. Messrs. Weinman, Cecere, and Amateis were thereupon requested to submit another model accordingly (Exhibit B, B-1, and B-2).

4. UNITED STATES TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL: The Commission inspected the revised models submitted by Mr. Rovelstad and Mr. Amateis for the United States Typhus Commission Medal.

Mr. Rovelstad's models were similar to those submitted by him at the meeting of the Commission on March 19th. In particular he had improved the arrangement of the legends.

Mr. Amateis had submitted a revised model portraying Hippocrates for the obverse of the medal, and the following description:

"Hippocrates, considered the father of medicine, was the first to treat healing as a science and separate it from religion. The quotation is from one of his many famous aphorisms, 'To know is one thing, but merely to believe one knows is another. To know is science, but merely to believe one knows is ignorance' ".

For the reverse of the medal Mr. Amateis had modeled a microscope

... of

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

with legend, all done in a very satisfactory manner.

The Commission felt that the designs by Mr. Amateis for the obverse and reverse were simpler and more adapted for medallie purposes than those by Mr. Rovelstad. The award was thereupon given to Mr. Amateis. (Exhibit C) A few suggestions in matters of detail were brought to the personal attention of Mr. Amateis, who happened to be in Washington, later in the day.

The Commission expressed their appreciation of the excellence of the work done by Mr. Rovelstad in a special letter to him (Exhibit D).

5. PROPOSED CHANGES IN ZONING REGULATIONS: The Commission discussed the subject of proposed changes in the Zoning Regulations, concerning which the National Capital Park and Planning Commission had requested advice in a Memorandum, with which had been submitted copy of correspondence with the Zoning Commission on the subject, including extracts of a report by Harland Bartholomew, Consultant, who was of the opinion that the Zoning Regulations should be changed so that the overall height of buildings in the District of Columbia would not exceed 130 feet, including pent house. The enlarged size of pent houses in a few recent buildings had brought up this question.

Mr. Lamb, Dr. Cret and Mr. Holabird made a thorough study of the subject and submitted individual reports. Mr. Lamb reported as follows:

"The proposed changes in Section 13, Paragraph 11 of the Zoning Regulations of the District of Columbia, 1941, which include all pent-houses, water-cooling towers, air-conditioning equipment, ventilating shafts and fire-sprinkler tanks within the 20 ft. setback above the 110 ft. level would, it seems to me, inflict undue hardship on the owner, particularly in the case of commercial buildings.

The regulations permit of this 20 ft. or two-story setback above the 110 ft. level presumably for use for business or residence, or other similar purpose. If, however, no penthouses are permitted above this 130 ft. level, it would prevent these two floors from their permitted use. Access by elevator would not be possible as it is necessary to provide approximately one floor for runby and one floor for elevator machinery, or sheave space, if the machines are placed in the basement. The tanks necessary to provide the proper head for water for plumbing fixtures, fire protection and sprinkler systems also are required to be well above the highest useable floor.

"It seems to me, therefore, that if it is permitted to erect buildings and use them to a height of 130 ft. in a 110 ft. district, the regulations should not be modified, so that this permission is to all intents and purposes nullified."

Dr. Cret and Mr. Holabird reported similarly, and copies of their reports with that from Mr. Lamb were sent to General Grant. (Exhibit E)

The subject was discussed briefly with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission at a joint session later in the day, at which Mr. Holabird, speaking for the Commission of Fine Arts, stated objections to the proposed change in the Zoning Regulations as set forth in the reports from the architect members of the Commission.

The Commission of Fine Arts finally decided to recommend that no change be made in the Zoning Regulations, and concurred in a Resolution adopted by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission on April 17, 1942 (as set forth in a letter by Mr. Demaray to the Zoning Commission dated May 9, 1942 (Exhibit E-1) that building heights above 130 feet should be prohibited, "except in such structural elements which for physical reasons must be above the occupied part of the building, such as elevator machinery and water tank units."

As to the suggestion that "Setbacks should be required on all exterior walls also," the Commission concurred in the criticism by Mr. Holabird who stated "It would be impossible to develop an economical plan to full allowable height on an interior lot, especially if small, with the elevators set back 10 ft. or possibly 22 ft. from the adjoining property."

A letter was sent to Major General Grant, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, setting forth the views of the Commission of Fine Arts concerning this matter, together with copies of the reports from the architect members of the Commission (Exhibit E).

6. SIGNS FOR CAPITAL TRANSIT COMPANY: The Inspector of Buildings submitted---

Application No.1012 for a sign 6' x 4' to be located on
Reservation 10, at Constitution Avenue and John Marshall Place
and
Application No.1013 for a sign 6' x 4' to be located at
60 Independence Avenue, S.W.

The purpose of the signs was to give notice to the public that the Capital Transit Company is cooperating with the United States Government in the War effort by providing bus service in the best manner possible.

The Commission considered the matter and decided that the signs were more in the nature of bill boards than a sign advertising a business. The Commission therefore disapproved the erection of them.

7. JOINT SESSION WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION:
Under date of April 30, 1943, the following letter was received from
Major General U.S. Grant III, Chairman of the National Capital Park and
Planning Commission:

"Several months ago, with the cordial concurrence of this Commission, Miss Harlean James, Executive Secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association, undertook to ask various professional societies which had previously shown an interest in the work of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to reorganize their committees on the National Capital. I am now advised that the following nine organizations have designated chairmen or representatives.

Committee of 100 on Federal City of the

American Planning and Civic Association:	Mr. Charles F. Consaul
American Federation of Arts:	Mr. George Hewitt Myers
American Institute of Architects:	Mr. C. C. Zantzinger
Garden Club of America:	Mrs. Luis J. Francke
American Society of Landscape Architects:	Mr. Bradford Williams
American Institute of Planners:	Mr. Jacob L. Crane
American Society of Civil Engineers:	Mr. Harold M. Lewis
National Sculpture Society	Mr. Edmond Amateis
National Society of Mural Painters:	Mr. Allyn Cox

In order that these chairmen or representatives may become acquainted with our current work, the Commission has asked me to invite them to attend its May meeting, on Friday, May 21, at 11:30 a.m., in the meeting room of the Commission, 7013 New Interior Building. It would give us great pleasure if you could also join us on that occasion.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MAY 12, 1910.

GILMORE D. CLARKE, Chairman

PAUL P. CRET

JOHN A. HOLABIRD

HENRY V. POOR

EDWARD BRUCE

WILLIAM F. LAMB

H. P. CAEMMERER, Secretary

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON

"Our thought is that this meeting would be kept quite informal and primarily informative in nature. It would open with a presentation of the pre-war plans of the Commission, a statement of the effect of the war on the plan of the National Capital, and an outline of the post-war planning program which the Commission is now working out. Arrangements will be made for the group to lunch together in the Interior Building, and after lunch it is thought that the group might be interested in sitting in for an hour or so on a typical session of the Commission.

"I very much hope to hear from you soon that you can be with us. I would also appreciate any suggestions you may wish to make as to the program as outlined above."

Arrangements were made for the joint session accordingly. Major General Grant welcomed the members of the Commission of Fine Arts and the representatives of the organizations above mentioned. He pointed out the historic significance of the Plan of the National Capital, notable achievements since the L'Enfant Plan was adopted in the days of Washington and Jefferson, and the improvements made under the Governor Shepherd régime and by the McMillan Park Commission of 1901; and by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in recent decades. He then called attention to the fact that this War, as previous wars, has had a tremendous effect on the growth of the City of Washington, and that the population has doubled since 1930, numbering now fully one million inhabitants, all of which makes it desirable to consider the question of post-war planning.

General Grant then called on Mr. Nolen to outline the work of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which he did by calling attention to projects completed since the creation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1926, and to post-war plans that are being contemplated. In particular the plan for the development of East Capitol Street, extending the Central Composition eastward from the Capitol, was emphasized.

During the afternoon session a discussion followed with regard to

proposed changes in the Zoning Regulations, concerning which the Commission of Fine Arts had been consulted. A statement was made by Mr. Holabird in behalf of the Commission (See Item 5 of these Minutes)

General Grant then called attention to a suggestion made by the National Park Service that consideration be given to the general subject of location of monuments. Mr. A. E. Demaray, Associate Director, suggested that a scheme be prepared showing the type of monument that would be suitable for a particular location. Mr. Clarke explained that a study of possible locations for monuments would be desirable, but that it would be inadvisable to decide upon the type of monument for a location since that would be considered by the sculptor when designing a monument, and consequently the type of monument could not be predetermined. Mr. Clarke said a study of a site should include a plot plan giving the area of a reservation and its general location. At the suggestion of Mr. Demaray, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission thereupon adopted a Resolution recommending that this study be made by the National Park Service.

8. STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE: Under date of May 4, 1943, the following letter was received from Attorney General Francis Biddle:

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Mrs. Paul Bartlett recently told me of her willingness to have Mr. Bartlett's statue of Blackstone placed in the Department of Justice building. She and I have made a careful examination of the court yards and the interior of the building to find an appropriate location for the statue. In our judgment, there was no suitable place for it outside the building, and the only one inside which seemed adaptable was the fifth floor lobby outside the main entrance to the library.

The statue is a large one and requires much space for effective display. Indeed, it may be that it could better be placed elsewhere than in this building, preferably out of doors. I have in mind Judiciary Square - the grounds adjacent to the group of Court Houses of the District of Columbia.

I have an additional suggestion which you might wish to pursue. I have heard of a proposal to purchase from funds bequeathed by

the late Mr. Justice Holmes, a plot of ground near the Supreme Court building for a memorial park. If anything were to develop along that line, you might wish to consider whether the erection of the statue of Blackstone on that site should be included in the plans.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Biddle,

Attorney General."

The Commission inspected the location suggested in the Department of Justice Building in company with Mr. Ugo Carusi, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. The Commission did not regard the location at the main entrance to the Library as being suitable, since the statue is too large. Mr. Stackpole stressed an outside location for it.

Since the Attorney General had mentioned a site in Judiciary Square, Mr. Clarke informed Mr. Carusi that the Commission of Fine Arts had heretofore approved a location there, on the north side of the Hadfield Court House, and that legislation for its erection in Judiciary Square is pending in Congress. The Attorney General was informed accordingly (Exhibit F).

9. SUBWAY AT UNION STATION: At the request of Mr. B. R. Tolson, Manager of the Washington Terminal Company, the Commission met at his office to talk over the question of a proposed subway at the Union Station, which had been suggested, to improve taxicab facilities. Several officials representing the railroad companies were also present.

Mr. Tolson pointed out difficulties involved; that only the west half of the basement is available, since the east half is required for depressed tracks; also he said the basement is being much needed for storage.

Mr. Tolson strongly recommended that consideration be given to the question of enlarging the main building by extending it southward into the Plaza, or to relocation of the Station to some other site in the city.

The Commission felt that the whole subject of railroad facilities, in view of congested conditions, should be given a thorough study, and Mr. Tolson said he would have his engineers proceed with such a study.

The Commission adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

May 27, 1943.

My dear Mrs. Borie:

I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the National Commission of Fine Arts, held on May 21, 1943, the Commission unanimously adopted the following Resolution in memory of Mr. Borie:

To the Commission of Fine Arts the death of Charles L. Borie, Jr., on May 10, 1943, brought regret and sorrow. He was a member of the Commission from February 17, 1936, to April 24, 1940.

Charles Borie's life, spent entirely in his native city of Philadelphia, was largely devoted to a crusade to obtain for the Fine Arts the high place they merit in a civilized community. He pursued this purpose with the enthusiasm and constancy of the reformer, but without the reformer's too frequent narrowness of vision and fanaticism. His genial disposition, a sense of humor and an innate kindness made him welcome in any group, and his most positive opinions never offended. He had many friends and no enemies.

Starting with an altogether different training, he came, already mature, to architecture, and one might say he kept to the end the zeal and faith of a convert. He found in his profession an ever-changing delight, as he explored many of its seductive bypaths:--polychromy, typography, heraldry and landscaping. His firm, to whom this Commission already owed the valued services of Milton B. Medary, possessed much more than a local reputation. The National Capital, Princeton, the University of Chicago, Elizabethtown, and of course Philadelphia, show many noteworthy examples of their activity.

However, in a life like his, unselfishly devoted to the public good, actual, visible achievements are only a part, and not the largest part, of his contribution. The intangible influence he exerted can be especially appreciated by the friends who were comforted, encouraged and stimulated by his faith. We, his former colleagues and successors, wish to record our sense of loss and our deep obligation to the friend, who, long before his term of service, had supported and fostered in the public mind the aims of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Sincerely yours,

For The Commission of Fine Arts,

Mrs. Charles L. Borie,
Washington Lane,
Rydal, Pennsylvania

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT A

COPY

Philadelphia,

The Warwick June 1

My dear Mr. Clarke:

I want to acknowledge with deep appreciation the Resolution adopted by the Fine Arts Commission in memory of my husband. It is a splendid resume of his life and character, and of his fine abilities, of which there were many. He always took the greatest interest in the Commission and it was one of his real pleasures, at the time, to go down to Washington to attend the meetings, and he always looked forward to it.

I want to thank the Commission of Fine Arts for this extremely fine tribute to him, which makes me very proud and which I appreciate from my heart.

Believe me,

Most sincerely yours,

Caroline T. Borie

EXHIBIT A-1

Philadelphia,

The 1st of June 1848

My dear Mr. Garrison:

I want to acknowledge with much satisfaction the resolution adopted by the first Committee in regard to an address. It is a splendid token of the life and character, and of the true abilities, of which there were many. It always took the greatest interest in the Commission and it was one of the first decisions, at the time, to go down to Washington to attend the meeting, and we always looked forward to it.

Yours truly,

I want to thank the Committee of the first for this admirable fine tribute to me, which seems to me very much and which I acknowledge from my heart.

Believe me,

most respectfully yours,

Frederick Douglass

May 25, 1943.

My dear Mr. Weinman:

With reference to your models for the Theater of Operations medals, I wish to inform you that at the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on May 21st it was decided, in conference with officers of the War and the Navy Departments, it was thought best to have a map of the American Theater of Operations for one side of the medal, and the same for the European-African-Middle Eastern and the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations, omitting symbolism other than your American Eagle on the other side of the medal (obverse or reverse, as it may be ultimately decided). The Commission felt that recipients of the medal would appreciate the American Eagle as representing the United States of America for one side of the medal and a map, showing the Theater of Operations in which they served during this Global War, on the other side of the medal.

The Commission regret the necessity of calling upon you again for another sketch, but it is unavoidable. The project has been a peculiarly difficult one. If you prefer, a pencil sketch or a model in plastecine will be satisfactory for a preliminary design for the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater of Operations medal. Enclosed is a map for your use in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. A. Weinman, Sculptor,
234 Greenway South,
Forest Hills, Long Island,
New York

EXHIBIT B

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman

May 22, 1942.

My dear Mr. Weinman:

With reference to your models for the Theater of Operations medals,

I wish to inform you that at the meeting of the Commission at New York held on May 1st it was decided, in accordance with wishes of the War

and the Navy Departments, it was thought best to have a map of the

American Theater of Operations for one side of the medal, and the same for the European-African-Middle Eastern and the Atlantic-Pacific Theater of Operations, omitting expedition other than your American lands on the

other side of the medal (shown at reverse, as it may be different)

decided). The Commission felt that recognition of the medal would appreciate

the American lands as representing the United States of America for one side

of the medal and a map, showing the Theater of Operations in which they

operated during this Global War, on the other side of the medal.

The Commission noted the necessity of calling upon you again for

another medal, but it is unavoidable. The project has been a possibility

difficult one. If you prefer, a pencil sketch or a model in plasticine

will be satisfactory for a preliminary design for the European-African-

Middle Eastern Theater of Operations medal. Attached is a map for your

use in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Clark,
Chairman

ENCLOSURE

Mr. A. A. Weinman, Designer,
404 Broadway South,
Forest Hills, Long Island,
New York

May 25, 1943.

My dear Mr. Cecere:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on May 21, 1943, were pleased to have your revised model for the obverse of the American Theater of Operations Medal. The Commission regarded it an excellent model.

However, as the result of a discussion with officers of the War and the Navy Departments, it was thought best to have a map of the American Theater of Operations for one side of the medal, omitting symbolism. It would apply as well to the other two Theater of Operations. This conclusion was reached because of the difficulty experienced in securing suitable designs showing symbolism for the three medals, other than the American Eagle (designed by Mr. Weinman), which would be used for one side of the medal. The Commission felt that recipients of the medal would appreciate the American Eagle as representing the United States of America for one side of the medal and a map on the other side, showing the Theater of Operations in which they served during this Global War.

The Commission regret the necessity of calling upon you again for another sketch, but it is unavoidable. The project has been a peculiarly difficult one. If you prefer, a pencil sketch or a model in plastecine will be satisfactory for a preliminary design. Enclosed is a map for your use in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gaetano Cecere, Sculptor,
Saint Louis School of Fine Arts,
Washington University,
Saint Louis, Mo.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

May 22, 1942.

My dear Mr. Boardman:

The Commission of Fine Arts, as their meeting on May 13, 1942, were
pleased to have your revised model for the design of the American Theater
of Architecture Medal. The Commission regarded it as an excellent model.
However, as the result of a discussion with members of the staff and
the staff themselves, it was thought best to have a map of the American
Theater of Architecture for the side of the medal, only in symbolic form.
This model is well in line with the other two medals of Architecture.
The difficulty experienced in securing suitable
designs for the three medals, stems from the American Medal
being designed by Mr. Boardman, which would be used for the side of the medal.
The Commission felt that the design of the medal would be somewhat
different from the other medals of the United States of America for the side of
the medal and a map of the United States, showing the Theater of Architecture in
which they served during this World War.

The Commission noted the necessity of calling upon you again for
another model, but it is unnecessary. The project was upon a preliminary
basis only. If you prefer, a small sketch or a model in plaster
will be satisfactory for a preliminary design. The Commission is a map for your
use in connection with this medal.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond G. Bailey,
Chief Clerk, Board of Fine Arts,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

William D. Drake,
Chairman.

May 25, 1943.

My dear Mr. Amateis:

Confirming our talk with you at the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on May 21st, the Commission considered your alternate sketch models for the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations.

However, as the result of a discussion with officers of the War and the Navy Departments, it was thought best to have a map of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations for one side of the medal, omitting symbolism. It would apply as well to the other two Theater of Operations. This conclusion was reached because of the difficulty experienced in securing suitable designs showing symbolism for the three medals, other than the American Eagle (designed by Mr. Weinman), which would be used for one side of the medal. The Commission felt that recipients of the medal would appreciate the American Eagle as representing the United States of America for one side of the medal and a map on the other side, showing the Theater of Operations in which they served during this Global War.

The Commission regret the necessity of calling upon you again for another sketch, but it is unavoidable. The project has been a peculiarly difficult one. If you prefer, a pencil sketch or a model in plastecine will be satisfactory for a preliminary design. Enclosed is a map for your use in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edmond R. Amateis, Sculptor,
Brewster, New York.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman

May 22, 1947.

My dear Mr. Boardman:

Continuing our talk with you at the meeting of the Committee of the Navy Department, the Committee considered your alternate design for the Elastic-Facility Theater of Operations.

However, as the result of a discussion with officers of the War and Navy Departments, it was thought best to have a map of the Elastic-Facility Theater of Operations for one side of the medal, omitting symbols. It would apply as well to the other two theaters of Operations. This modification

was needed because of the difficulty experienced in securing suitable designs showing symbols for the three medals, other than the Elastic-Facility (designed by Mr. Boardman), which would be used for one side of the medal. The Committee did not recognize of the medal would represent the Elastic-Facility as representing the United States of America for one side of the medal and a map of the other side, showing the Theater of Operations in which they served during this Global War.

The Committee regret the necessity of calling upon you again for another sketch, but it is unavoidable. The project has been a peculiarly difficult one. If you qualify, a pencil sketch of a medal in perspective will be satisfactory for a preliminary design. Enclosed is a map for your use in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Boardman, Director,

Director, War Rel.

William S. Chester
Chairman

May 25, 1943.

My dear Mr. Amateis:

Confirming the discussion with you at the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on May 21st, I wish to inform you that the Commission selected your revised models for the United States Typhus Commission Medal. It was understood that the model showing Hippocrates was simply a sketch model, and the Commission will be pleased to have you incorporate suggestions that were made in the final model.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Edmond R. Amateis, Sculptor,
Brewster, New York.

EXHIBIT C

May 25, 1944.

My dear Mr. Keating:

Regarding the discussion with you at the meeting of the
Committee of the Arts on May 11th, I wish to inform you that
the Committee selected your revised models for the United States
Typesetters Model. It was understood that the model
showing the proposed was simply a sketch model, and the Committee
will be pleased to have you incorporate suggestions that were made
in the final model.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Keating,
Chairman.

Mr. Keating, Secretary,
Executive, New York.

EXHIBIT C

May 25, 1943.

Dear Mr. Rovelstad:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on May 21, 1943, inspected the revised models submitted by you and by Mr. Amateis for the United States Typhas Commission Medal. After careful consideration the Commission decided to select the models submitted by Mr. Amateis for the medal, since it was thought his designs were simpler in their composition and thus better adapted to the production of a medal.

The Commission wish to compliment you on the excellence of your work and to assure you that they have confidence in your ability as a medallist. It is gratifying to know that as consultant in the Office of the Quartermaster General you can be of real service to the War Department in matters pertaining to medals and insignia for this Global War.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. T. A. Rovelstad,
c/o Office of the Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D

May 23, 1944.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The Committee on the Arts, at their meeting on May 17,

1944, reported the revised medals submitted by you and by
Mr. Lincoln for the United States Treasury Medal. After
careful consideration the Committee decided to select the medals
submitted by Mr. Lincoln for the medal, since it was thought his
design was similar in their conception and this better accorded
to the tradition of a medal.

The Committee also recommended you as the recipient of

your work and to ensure you that they have confidence in your
ability as a medalist. It is regrettable that you are
prevented in the Office of the Quartermaster General you can be
of great service to the War Department in various capacities of
medals and insignia for the United States.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Fisher,
Director.

Mr. T. A. Roosevelt,
and Office of the Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1943.

My dear General Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on May 21, 1943, considered the subject presented by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission concerning certain amendments to the Zoning Regulations of the District of Columbia which the Park and Planning Commission believe are necessary to control properly the height of buildings in the 110' height district. The matter was brought to the particular attention of the architect members of the Commission of Fine Arts, Messrs. Lamb, Cret, and Holabird, all of whom have had personal experience with the Zoning Regulations, through monumental buildings designed by them and constructed under their supervision in the National Capital. It seemed to them, after reading a copy of correspondence that included extracts from a report by Mr. Bartholomew on the subject, that the object of the revision was not stated very definitely---whether or not it is proposed to limit the overall height of a building to 130 feet, and if not, what can or cannot be built above 130 feet.

I am enclosing copies of individual reports made by the architect members of the Commission of Fine Arts pointing out difficulties that would result in the proposed changes in the Zoning Regulations. It is to be noted in particular that if no pent house is to be allowed above the 130 foot level "the two top floors of offices would not be served

May 22, 1944.

My dear General Board:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on May 17, 1944,

unanimously in support presented to the National Capital Park and

Planning Commission recommending certain amendments to the existing

regulations of the District of Columbia which the Park and Planning

Commission believe are necessary to control properly the height of

buildings in the City Heights District. The matter was brought on

the attention of the members of the Commission of

the Park, Historic Land, and Relic, all of whom have had

personal experience with the existing regulations, through numerous

public hearings in 1943 and numerous other public hearings in

the National Capital. It seemed to them, after making a study of

recommendations that included extensive from a report by the

on the subject, that the object of the regulations was not really

to regulate the height of buildings but to control the overall height

of buildings in the City Heights District and to control the height

of buildings in the City Heights District.

I am enclosing copies of individual reports made to the Commission

and the Commission of the Park, Historic Land, and Relic.

Very truly yours, The Commission of Fine Arts.

It is noted in the report that it is recommended that the

the 150 foot level and the 150 foot level be allowed.

by elevators and consequently would be valueless and the ordinance would limit occupancy to ten stories."

During the discussion of the subject briefly with your Commission, it appeared that the intent was to limit the overall height of commercial buildings in the 110' district to 130 feet, but as the attached reports show the changes proposed would inflict undue hardship on the owner. The Commission of Fine Arts concur in the decision of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, at its meeting on April 17, 1942, which was set forth in the letter dated May 9, 1942, from Mr. A. E. Demaray to the Zoning Commission that building heights above 130 feet should be prohibited, "except in such structural elements, which for physical reasons must be above the occupied part of the building, such as elevator machinery and water tank units."

With regard to the suggestion that "Setbacks should be required on all exterior walls also", the Commission of Fine Arts concur in the criticism by Mr. Holabird that "It would be impossible to develop an economical plan to full allowable height on an interior lot, especially if small, with the elevators set back 10 ft. or possibly 22 ft. from the adjoining property."

Be assured that the Commission of Fine Arts wish to cooperate with you in this matter. In the administration of the Shipstead-Luce Act under which this Commission is given a limited control over private buildings, particularly in the central area of the National Capital, we are continually confronted with problems of this character and we have found that practical considerations presented by both the architect and the owner must be taken

of evidence and consequently would be valuable and the evidence

would have been necessary to see that.

During the discussion of the subject with your Committee,

it appeared that the subject was to be left to the hands of the

Committee in the light of the facts, but as the evidence was

show the same person would be left under the same name, the

Committee of the fact would be the decision of the National Council

and the National Council, at the meeting on April 12, 1900, when the

fact was in the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the fact, from the

into consideration in connection with the design of a building.

The Commission of Fine Arts feel that the suggested changes by Mr. Bartholomew are too restrictive, and recommend that no change be made in the present Zoning Regulations, but provide that all air conditioning equipment be located within the 130' limit, thus eliminating the exaggerated size of penthouses. It has been noted from the correspondence that it is the objection to them in particular which evoked this discussion.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

* It is assumed that this requirement may be added to the Building Code.

3 Enclosures

Major General U. S. Grant III, Chairman,
National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT E

MEMORANDUMTO THECOMMISSION OF FINE ARTSRE: CHANGES IN ZONING REGULATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The proposed changes in Section 13, Paragraph 11 of the Zoning Regulations of the District of Columbia, 1941, which include all pent-houses, water-cooling towers, air-conditioning equipment, ventilating shafts and fire-sprinkler tanks within the 20 ft. setback above the 110 ft. level would, it seems to me, inflict undue hardship on the owner, particularly in the case of commercial buildings.

The regulations permit of this 20 ft. or two-story setback above the 110 ft. level presumably for use for business or residence, or other similar purpose. If, however, no penthouses are permitted above this 130 ft. level, it would prevent these two floors from their permitted use. Access by elevator would not be possible as it is necessary to provide approximately one floor for runby and one floor for elevator machinery, or sheave space, if the machines are placed in the basement. The tanks necessary to provide the proper head for water for plumbing fixtures, fire protection and sprinkler systems also are required to be well above the highest useable floor.

It seems to me, therefore, that if it is permitted to ^{erect} ~~wreck~~ buildings and use them to a height of 130 ft. in a 110 ft. district, the regulations should not be modified, so that this permission is to all intents and purposes nullified.

W. F. LAMB

• PAUL PHILIPPE CRET
ARCHITECT

PAUL P. CRET
JOHN F. HARBESON
WILLIAM I. H. HOUGH
WILLIAM H. LIVINGSTON
ROY F. LARSON

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING
17TH STREET AT SANSON
PHILADELPHIA
TEMPORARY OFFICE
1518 WALNUT STREET

April 22, 1943.

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary,
Fine Arts Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Caemmerer:

After reading the full text of the section of Zoning Regulations under proposed revision, I concur with the recommendation of the Park and Planning Commission, although I have my doubts as to the efficacy of the wording suggested as addition.

It is far from clear what will or will not be permitted above the 130 foot level. The Planning Commission's letter dated May 9, 1942, states "such structural elements which, for physical reasons, must be above the occupied part of the building, such as elevator machinery and water tank units."

This leaves some indecision in the proposed wording, which mentions water cooling tanks, sprinkler tanks and other features not to be built over the 130-foot level, although the same plea that they are "elements which, for physical reasons, must be above the occupied part of the building" can very well be made.

The proposed text leaves possibilities of contestation as to what can or cannot be built above 130 feet.

Very sincerely yours,



PPC/m

P.S. I am returning the booklet to you herewith.

HOLABIRD & ROOT
ARCHITECTS333 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1015-16TH ST. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.C h i c a g o
April 30, 1943

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Caemmerer:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the proposed change in the Zoning Regulations for the District of Columbia.

General Grant's letter of February 20 includes the recommendations of Mr. Bartholomew, eliminating all penthouses above the 130 ft. level, stating in his comments that this will permit offices to occupy all portions of the space between 110 ft. and 130 ft. in height, not required for mechanical and servicing equipment.

If this recommendation is followed the two top floors of offices would not be served by elevators and consequently would be valueless and the ordinance would limit occupancy to ten stories.

In Mr. Demaray's letter to the Zoning Commission he recommends, "...except in such structural elements which, for physical reasons, must be above the occupied part of the building, such as elevator machinery and water tank units."

I assume the original ordinance had in mind the exception quoted by Mr. Demaray and that this ordinance would have been satisfactory had it not been for cooling towers and ventilating machinery that have been added to penthouse structures above the 130 ft. height.

I agree with Mr. Demaray's recommendations and recommend as follows:

ELEVATORS

It is believed that a maximum speed of 700 ft. per minute will be adequate to serve any building not exceeding 130 ft. high. On this basis the elevator machine floor could be placed at a height of not more than 22 ft. above the top landing. Allowing 10 ft. inside height for the machine room and 2 ft. more to top of parapet or other construction, it would seem that 32 ft. would be a reasonable maximum height of penthouse above the top landing served by the elevator, or a penthouse height not to exceed 22 ft above the present allowable height of 130 ft.

The required area of penthouse for machines bears a more or less fixed relation to the area of the elevator shafts; it seems feasible to fix the allowable machine penthouse area in terms of the shaft area. An examination of several typical layouts indicate that this might reasonably be set at 350%. This figure is exclusive of stairs and stack enclosures,

April 30, 1943

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer,

HOUSE TANKS

Due to the great variety of fixtures and conditions of service in different classes of buildings, it does not seem practical to work out an exact formula for the space requirements or to attempt a hard and fast limitation.

Certain types of water closets with flush valves require a pressure of 15 lbs. at the valve for satisfactory operation. If this pressure is to be provided on the top occupied floor, gravity house tanks must be placed not less than 34 ft. above the fixtures to the bottom of the tank. This would put the tanks on a floor above the elevator machines and would result in an over-all height of about 44 ft. above the top occupied floor.

If, however, "flush tank" type of water closets are used on the top floor, the house tanks might be placed on the same floor as the elevator machines. If pneumatic pressure house tanks are used, they can, of course, be placed anywhere in the building or in the basement.

My recommendation would be to allow sufficient minimum area for house tanks provided that the height of the enclosing structure be not greater than the height of the allowable elevator penthouse.

OUTSIDE WALLS

With reference to the recommendation of Mr. Bartholomew that the present interpretation of outside walls meaning "exterior walls on the street sides" be repealed, I recommend that adjoining property walls be excluded from the set back requirement except when the adjoining property line coincides with the division between a commercial and a restricted residential district.

I do not know if the above exception would care for the Longfellow Building situation.

It would be impossible to develop an economical plan to full allowable height on an interior lot, especially if small, with the elevators set back 10 ft. or possibly 22 ft. from the adjoining property.

Yours truly,



JOHN A. HOLBIRT

JAH:mc

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 5, 1943.

My dear Mr. Biddle:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on May 21, 1943, considered your letter of May 4th with regard to a location for the Statue of Sir William Blackstone, which Mrs. Paul Bartlett offers to present to the Government.

The Commission had the pleasure of inspecting, in company with Mr. Carusi of your Office, the location suggested outside of the main entrance to the library, fifth floor lobby. It was agreed that this site would not be suitable, since the statue is quite large and requires an outside location.

To place the statue in the proposed "Justice Holmes Memorial Park", would, it was thought, detract from making the park a Holmes Memorial. The Commission thereupon adhered to their decision, made several months ago, that Judiciary Square would be a suitable location for the statue. The Commission have noted that you also believe this location to be suitable.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Honorable Francis Biddle,

The Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

THE COMMISSION ON THE ARTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 1, 1945.

My dear Mr. [Name]:

The Commission on the Arts, at their meeting on

May 21, 1945, considered your letter of May 15th with regard

to a location for the statue of the William Brewster, which

Mr. [Name] [Name] offered to present to the Government.

The Commission has the pleasure of informing in response

that Mr. [Name] of your letter, the location suggested outside

of the main entrance to the Library, 1355 [Name] [Name], is

not considered as a suitable location, since the statue

is quite large and requires an outside location.

To allow the statue in the proposed location would require

that, which, it was thought, desired that the statue be placed

elsewhere. The Commission has decided to place the statue, with

several months ago, that [Name] [Name] would be a suitable location

for the statue. The Commission has noted that you also believe

this location to be suitable.

For the Commission of the Arts.

Sincerely yours,

Honorable [Name] [Name]

The Library [Name]

William [Name] [Name]

[Name]

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 11, 1943

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Thank you very much for writing me that the Commission is planning to place the statue of Sir William Blackstone in Judiciary Square. I entirely approve of the decision and agree with you that the location suggested on the Fifth Floor of our Department is not suitable.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Biddle
Attorney General

EXHIBIT F-1

Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman

The Commission of Fine Arts

Interior Department Building

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 11, 1943

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am very sorry for not having been able to
get the information in the past few weeks
of the various matters in connection with
the various matters of the various matters
and that the information was not available
from the various matters in the past.

Sincerely yours,

Very truly yours,
Attorney General

(-1-)

William D. Clark, Chairman

The Commission of the Arts

Interior Department Building

Washington, D. C.

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition.

THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Main Office: 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

New York Office: 110 East 42d St.

Chicago Office: 435 North Michigan Ave.

Delivered by Carrier—Metropolitan Area.

Regular Edition.	4 Sundays.	5 Sundays.
Evening and Sunday	80c per mo.	90c per mo.
The Evening Star---	50c per month	
The Sunday Star---	10c per copy	
Night Final Edition.	4 Sundays.	5 Sundays.
Night Final and Sunday	90c mo.	\$1.00 mo.
Night Final Star-----	65c per month	

Outside of Metropolitan Area.

Delivered by Carrier.

The Evening and Sunday Star--\$1.00 per month

The Evening Star-----60c per month

The Sunday Star-----10c per copy

Rates by Mail—Payable in Advance.

Anywhere in United States.

	1 month.	6 months.	1 year.
Evening and Sunday	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$12.00
The Evening Star---	.75	4.00	8.00
The Sunday Star----	.50	2.50	5.00

Telephone National 5000.

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D. C.,

as second-class mail matter.

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein also are reserved.

WEDNESDAY-----May 19, 1943

Postwar Washington

The list of postwar projects for Washington, submitted to the House Appropriations Committee by H. P. Caemmerer, secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, constitutes a broad picture of the physical development of the Capital that will begin when we are able to release our resources and energies from the destructive efforts of war to the constructive building for peace.

It is an interesting, but by no means inclusive, collection of projects which have received the benefit of thorough discussion and allocation by the planners, within the Washington Plan. That it eventually will be carried out, with the modifications and additions shown to be wise, can be taken for granted. As Mr. Caemmerer pointed out, postwar periods in the past have witnessed inauguration of new stages in Capital City development. The rough estimate of cost of the new program is comparable with the \$400,000,000 program authorized by Congress during the Coolidge administration after the First World War.

We are in a better position now to plan for postwar development than we were in the last war. We have the agencies, with the men and the experience, to project the needs of the Capital into the future and to make careful plans for meeting them. We have the examples, as shown in the development of Washington during the past two decades, of the benefits of orderly planning and we also have the examples of the difficulties and problems created when emergencies caused a departure from such orderly planning.

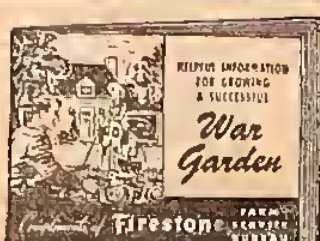
But it is unfortunate that we still are unable to take full advantage of the facilities for planning and that we still are inclined to put more emphasis on planning, as an end in itself, than in adopting some orderly system for putting those plans into effect. We would be very fortunate indeed if the end of the war would find the planning agencies in the position of being able to present to Congress the completed blueprints of where we go from here, leaving to Congress the approval of what is to be done without the long delays which ensue between the original authorizations and the beginning of construction.

There are, fortunately, several important local projects which had received the approval of Congress, which were completed as to plans and, in some cases, were under construction when the war cut them off. There may be mentioned, in this connection, the South Capitol Street Bridge; some \$1,186,832 worth of school buildings, and the completion of the three wings of the new Central Public Library Building, the first wing of which was hurriedly finished to house a Federal agency. Captain Whitehurst, director of highways, has the completed plans, and even the financing, ready to begin on the K street elevated highway, providing a new approach to the Key bridge, as soon as materials are available. There are some other items in the same category.

It is interesting to note that the first project listed by Mr. Caemmerer, indicating its importance if not the order of construction, is the great development of East Capitol street to the Anacostia River, an undertaking which will do much to restore the architectural balance of Washington, overweighted now in the western part of the city. This long-needed development, with others, should be ready, as far as complete planning goes, for the time when the end of the war makes possible the realization of old dreams.



YOU NEED NOW



**Come In for your FREE
WAR GARDEN BOOKLET**
and Reg. 25c Pockage of
**BURPEE'S SUPER GIANT
ZINNIA SEEDS**

Hasten Victory! Plant a War Garden



HOUSE NUMBERS

Up to four figures **1.00**

Varnished, red oak
marker with numerals of
weatherproof Masonite
having luminous figures.

SPRING RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES

Firestone

Velon

Plastic Screen

13^c Sq. Ft.

Guaranteed for life against
rust and corrosion, guaranteed
never to cause staining of
house exteriors. Made of a
wonder plastic . . . resilient,
easy to clean (just wash it!).

**WALLS
WITH
'ONE'**



covers any surface! Comes in soft,
ones in pastel colors as well as white
y. It's the easy way to redecorate.
on covers walls of ordinary room.
wallpaper, brick, etc.

DRESS SOCKS

Special Sale



Coiling Price
29c Pr.

23c

Rayon in
handsome
stripes and
plaids. Cot-
ton top, toe
and heel,

WORK SOCKS

Special Sale



Coiling Price
15c Pr.

13c Pr.

Navy, gray
or brown
cotton with
reinforced
heel and toe.
Plenty of
wear in
every pair!

**PORTATION CHARGES PREPAID
ORDERS OF \$2.00 OR MORE**

PROJECTS FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

1. Development of East Capitol Street, from the Capitol east to the Anacostia. This will connect with the Mall to the West of the Capitol, and thus make a great Central Composition for the National Capital fully five miles in length, which will be unexcelled by that of any other capital city in the world. The buildings along East Capitol Street would be in marble or granite, similar to the Folger-Shakespeare Library; and the proposed Army Medical Museum and Library Building
2. A National Stadium at the end of East Capitol Street
3. The National Arboretum; about 500 acres acquired, but it will need an administration building and greenhouses before official openings. It will be a center for plant life in Northeast Washington as the National Zoological Park is for animal life in the Northwest
4. Development of the Fort Drive--a parkway to encircle the National Capital; much of the land needed has been acquired by the Government
5. New site for the National Training School for Boys, which is now in Northeast Washington
6. Massachusetts Avenue Bridge across the Anacostia to connect with East Washington
7. Washington-Baltimore Boulevard, a six-lane drive, as part of an Atlantic Coast Highway from New York to Florida
8. The South Capitol Street Bridge
9. New Fourteenth Street Bridge
10. Completion of the Water Front development along Washington Channel, and it should include the Water Front development from the Lincoln Memorial northward to the Francis Scott Key Bridge
11. Completion of development of East Potomac Park
12. Completion of the Northwest Rectangle---
 - (a) War Department Building, from 21st Street and Virginia Avenue westward to 23rd Street
 - (b) Navy Department Building, west of 23rd Street to the Potomac River
 - (c) Pharmaceutical Institute Laboratory Building
 - (d) Addition to the National Academy of Sciences
 - (e) Federal Reserve Building Annex
 - (f) Addition to the Public Health Service Building
 - (g) Pan American Annex
 - (h) (Heating Plant, 29th and K Streets, N. W.)
13. Development of Pennsylvania Avenue west of the White House so as to be in keeping with the Avenue east of the White House

PROJECTS FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

1. Development of East Capitol Street, from the Capitol east to the Anacostia. This will connect with the Mall to the West of the Capitol, and thus make a great Central Corridor for the National Capital fully five miles in length, which will be unexcelled by that of any other capital city in the world. The buildings along East Capitol Street would be in marble or granite, similar to the Kellogg-Bessinger Library; and the proposed Army Medical Museum and Library Building.
2. A National Stadium at the end of East Capitol Street.
3. The National Arboretum; about 500 acres required, but it will need an administration building and greenhouses before official opening. It will be a center for plant life in Northeast Washington as the National Zoological Park is for animal life in the Northwest.
4. Development of the Potomac Drive--a parkway to encircle the National Capital; much of the land needed has been acquired by the Government.
5. New site for the National Training School for Boys, which is now in Northeast Washington.
6. Massachusetts Avenue Bridge across the Anacostia to connect with East Washington.
7. Washington-Baltimore Boulevard, a six-lane drive, as part of an Atlantic Coast Highway from New York to Florida.
8. The South Capitol Street Bridge.
9. New Fourteenth Street Bridge.
10. Completion of the Water Front development along Washington Channel, and it should include the Water Front development from the Lincoln Memorial northward to the Francis Scott Key Bridge.
11. Completion of development of East Potomac Park.
12. Completion of the Northwest Rectangular--
 - (a) War Department Building, from 21st Street and Virginia Avenue westward to 23rd Street
 - (b) Navy Department Building, west of 23rd Street to the Potomac River
 - (c) Pharmaceutical Institute Laboratory Building
 - (d) Addition to the National Academy of Sciences
 - (e) Federal Reserve Building Annex
 - (f) Addition to the Public Health Service Building
 - (g) Pan American Annex
 - (h) Heating Plant, 28th and K Streets, N. W.
13. Development of Pennsylvania Avenue west of the White House so as to be in keeping with the Avenue east of the White House.

14. State Department Building on the West side of Lafayette Square (plans for part of the square thus far authorized by Congress)
15. Extension of the Treasury Department Building from Pennsylvania Avenue northward to H Street (authorized by Congress)
16. Historical Museum in East Wing of the White House, as proposed by the President
17. Construction of a National Auditorium in accordance with H. R. 1245, introduced by Congressman Sheppard
18. Dupont Circle Underpass (plans authorized)
19. Subway for use of Taxicabs under main floor of Union Station
20. Completion of the Public Library at Pennsylvania Avenue and John Marshall Place
21. A new Federal Court Building on Judiciary Square
22. Converting the old Hadfield Court House into a Washington Historical Building in which plans, models and historical pictures pertaining to the development of the National Capital from the time of Washington and Jefferson can be permanently exhibited
23. General Accounting Office Building at Fifth and G Streets
24. Completion of the Great Plaza in the Triangle south of Pennsylvania Avenue, adjacent to Fourteenth Street
25. Additional building for the Smithsonian Institution for use of the National Museum (the square west of the Museum along Constitution Avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets, has been proposed)
26. Development of Independence Avenue from Fourteenth Street westward to the Potomac River
27. K Street Elevated Highway, along 26th Street to Georgetown, as a direct connection of the Francis Scott Key Bridge with Constitution Avenue and Independence Avenues
28. Enlarging Arlington National Cemetery
29. Public Roads Laboratory Buildings on grounds recently acquired near Chain Bridge
30. Development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Great Falls to Mount Vernon (authorized by Congress)
31. Bridge across the Potomac River at Great Falls. Proposed by Senator Glass in S. 2705, 76th Congress
32. Landscape Treatment of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway between Washington and Alexandria (in accordance with plans made in connection with the National Airport development)

14. State Department Building on the West side of Lafayette Square (plans for part of the square then far authorized by Congress)
15. Extension of the Treasury Department Building from Pennsylvania Avenue northward to H Street (authorized by Congress)
16. Historical Museum in East Wing of the White House, as proposed by the President
17. Construction of a National Auditorium in accordance with H. R. 1245, introduced by Congressman Shepard
18. Dupont Circle Underpass (plans authorized)
19. Subway for use of taxicabs under main floor of Union Station
20. Completion of the Public Library at Pennsylvania Avenue and John Marshall Place
21. A new Federal Court Building on Judiciary Square
22. Converting the old Hadfield Court House into a Washington Historical Building in which plans, models and historical pictures pertaining to the development of the National Capital from the time of Washington and Jefferson can be permanently exhibited
23. General Accounting Office Building at Fifth and G Streets
24. Completion of the Great Plaza in the Triangle south of Pennsylvania Avenue, adjacent to Fourteenth Street
25. Additional building for the Smithsonian Institution for use of the National Museum (the square west of the Museum along Constitution Avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets, has been proposed)
26. Development of Independence Avenue from Fourteenth Street westward to the Potomac River
27. K Street Elevated Highway, along 26th Street to Georgetown, as a direct connection of the Transit Key Bridge with Constitution Avenue and Independence Avenue
28. Enlarging Arlington National Cemetery
29. Public Roads Laboratory Buildings on grounds recently acquired near Chain Bridge
30. Development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Great Falls to Mount Vernon (authorized by Congress)
31. Bridge across the Potomac River at Great Falls. Proposed by Senator Glass in S. 2705, 76th Congress
32. Landscape Treatment of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway between Washington and Alexandria (in accordance with plans made in connection with the National Airport development)

33. Files and Records Building. The President desires that the War Department Building in Arlington County be used for this purpose after the War
34. Removal of temporary office buildings and dormitories from park areas of the District of Columbia; permission to erect them there was given with the understanding that they would be removed one year after Peace is declared. The President desires that the temporary Navy and Munitions buildings of the First World War be also removed

Statuary

35. Arlington Memorial Bridge Statuary (in model stage, to be cast after the War); by James E. Fraser and Leo Friedlander, sculptors
36. Theodore Roosevelt Memorial on Roosevelt Island
37. Erection of the Albert Gallatin Statue on the north side of the Treasury Department Building
38. Relocation of the Senator James McMillan Fountain (now in storage)
39. Leif Erickson Statue for the National Capital, in accordance with S. J. Res. 8, 78th Congress, introduced by Senator Nye
40. Statue of Sir William Blackstone for the National Capital, in accordance with H. R. 2106, 78th Congress, introduced by Representative Bulwinkle
41. Memorial for the Twenty-ninth Division A.E.F., in accordance with S. 561, 78th Congress, introduced by Senator Tydings.

It is impossible to furnish an itemized list of cost of these projects at this time. But a general survey of them indicates that they will cost about \$400,000,000, which is the amount Congress authorized for projects soon after World War I, when it inaugurated the great Public Buildings Program during the Administration of President Coolidge. It is a conservative amount, considering that War, the American forces won victories only in Europe, whereas in this War the American soldiers, sailors and marines are winning victories in all parts of the world, and as a result Washington has become the first among world capitals. The history of the city shows that each War has had a tremendous effect on the growth of Washington. It has now fully a million inhabitants and is among the ten largest cities of the country in that class.

12. Files and Records Building. The President desires that the War Department Building in Arlington County be used for this purpose after the War.

13. Removal of temporary office buildings and dormitories from park areas of the District of Columbia; permission to erect them there was given with the understanding that they would be removed one year after Peace is declared. The President desires that the temporary Navy and Maritime buildings of the First World War be also removed.

Statuary

14. Arlington Memorial Bridge Statuary (in model stage, to be cast after the War); by James E. Fraser and Leo Friedlander, sculptors.

15. Theodore Roosevelt Memorial on Roosevelt Island.

16. Erection of the Albert Gallatin Statue on the north side of the Treasury Department Building.

17. Relocation of the Senator James McMillan Fountain (now in storage).

18. Gift of Jackson Statue for the National Capitol, in accordance with S. J. Res. 8, 76th Congress, introduced by Senator Nye.

19. Statue of Sir William Blackstone for the National Capitol, in accordance with H. R. 2108, 76th Congress, introduced by Representative Bulwinkle.

20. Memorial for the Twenty-fifth Division A.E.F., in accordance with S. 561, 76th Congress, introduced by Senator Tydings.

It is impossible to furnish an itemized list of cost of these projects.

Not a general survey of them indicates that they will cost about this time.

400,000,000, which is the amount Congress authorized for projects soon after

World War I, when it inaugurated the great Public Buildings Program during the

administration of President Coolidge. It is a conservative amount, considering

that War, the American forces won victories only in Europe, whereas in this War

the American soldiers, sailors and marines are winning victories in all parts of

the world, and as a result Washington has become the first among world capitals.

The history of the city shows that each War has had a tremendous effect on the

growth of Washington. It has now fully a million inhabitants and is among the

largest cities of the country in that class.

